

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advices,



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, April 30, 1770.

CAMBRIDGE, April 25, 1770.

On the 7th Instant, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to send the following Message to both Houses of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Secretary will lay before you several Papers which I have received from one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and divers other Persons, Inhabitants of the Town of Gloucester, and which relate to a very disorderly and riotous Transaction in the said Town. A Person appears to have been most inhumanly treated, for seeking Redress in a Course of the Law, for former Injuries received. As this Information comes to me while the General Court is sitting, I have thought it proper to communicate it to the House of Representatives, as well as to His Majesty's Council, that if any Act or Order of the whole Legislature shall be judged necessary for strengthening or encouraging the Executive Powers of Government, there may be an Opportunity for it. I must observe to you that a Number of Persons of the same Town were prosecuted and fined at the Superior Court for the County of Essex, in June last, for injuring the Person and Property of the present Complainant in a barbarous Manner, and if it be truly represented, that the same Persons have been concerned in this second Offence, it is a great Aggravation of their Crime and a Defiance of the Laws and the Authority of Government.

Council-Chamber,
April 7, 1770.

T. HUTCHINSON.

On Tuesday last Mr. Hancock, Col. Warren, Major Huxley, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Remington, a Committee of the House of Representatives, waited on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Answer to the foregoing Message.

May it please your Honor,

THE House of Representatives have taken into due Consideration your Message of the 7th Instant, with the Papers laid before them by the Secretary, agreeable to your Direction.

We assure your Honor that we have the utmost Abhorrence of all disorderly and riotous Transactions: It is the Disposition as well as the Duty of this House to take the most effectual Measures to discountenance them; and to strengthen and encourage the executive Officers in the Exercise of all their lawful Powers of Government. Nothing therefore shall be wanting on our Part for the promoting of these Purposes, whenever any further Steps shall appear to us to be necessary: At present it is the Opinion of the House, that the Laws now in being, duly executed, would be fully sufficient; and to add to the Severity of the Provision made by them, without an apparent and very urgent Necessity, might put into the Hands of the Civil Magistrate a Power that would be dangerous to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Complaints are made of Riots and Tumults, it is the Wisdom of Government, and it becomes the Representatives of the People especially, to enquire into the real Causes of them: If they arise from Oppression, as is frequently the Case, a thorough Redress of Grievances will remove the Cause, and probably put an End to the Complaint. It may justly be said of the People of this Province, that they seldom if ever have assembled in a tumultuous Manner, unless they have been oppressed: It cannot be expected that a People accustomed to the Freedom of the English Constitution will be patient, while they are under the Hand of Tyranny and arbitrary Power: They will discover their Resentment in a Manner which will naturally displease their Oppressors; and in such a Case, the severest Laws and the most rigorous Execution will be to little or no Purpose: The most effectual Method to restore Tranquillity would be to remove their Burdens, and to punish all those who have been the Procurers of their Oppression.

Your Honor in your Message has pointed us to an Instance, which you are pleased to call "a very disorderly and riotous Transaction in the Town of Gloucester": But we cannot think it consistent with the Justice of this House, to come into Measures which may imply a Censure upon Individuals, much less upon a Community hitherto unimpeached in point of good Order; or even to form any Judgment upon the Matter, until more Light shall appear than the Papers accompanying your Message afford. The House cannot easily conceive what should determine your Honor so particularly to recommend this Instance to the Consideration of the Assembly, while others of a much more heinous Nature and dangerous Tendency, have passed altogether unnoticed in your Message: Your having received the Information while the General Court is sitting, cannot alter its Nature and Importance, or render it more or less necessary to be considered by the Legislature: The Instance, admitting it to be truly represented in all its aggravating Circumstances, certainly cannot be more threatening to Government than those Enormities which have been notoriously committed by the Soldiery of late; and in many Instances have strangely escaped Punishment, tho' repeated more than a second Time, and in Defiance of

the Laws and Authority of Government.

A military Force, if posted among the People, without their express Consent, is itself one of the greatest Grievances, and threatens the total subversion of a free Constitution: Much more, if designed to execute a system of corrupt and arbitrary Power, and even to exterminate the Liberties of the Country. The Bill of Rights passed immediately after the Revolution, expressly declares, that "the raising and keeping a Standing Army, within the Kingdom in a Time of Peace, without the Consent of Parliament, is against Law: And we take this Occasion to say with Freedom, that the raising and keeping a Standing Army within this Province, in a Time of Peace, without the Consent of the General Assembly, is equally against Law." Yet we have seen a Standing Army procured, posted and kept within this Province, in a Time of profound Peace, not only without the Consent of the People, but against the Remonstrance of both Houses of Assembly. Such a Standing Army must be designed to subjugate the People to arbitrary Measures: It is a most violent Infraction of their natural & constitutional Rights: It is an unlawful Assembly of all others the most dangerous and alarming: And every Instance of its actually restraining the Liberty of any Individual, is a Crime which infinitely exceeds what the Law intends by a Riot. Surely then, your Honor cannot think this House can defend to the Consideration of Matters comparatively trifling; while the Capital of the Province has so lately been in a State of actual Imprisonment, and the Government itself is under Duress. (2)

The fatal Effects which will forever attend the keeping a Standing Army within a civil Government, have been severely felt in this Province: They landed in an hostile Manner, and with all the Emblems of Triumph. And your Honor must well remember that they early invested the Manufactory House in Boston; a spacious Building, occupied by a Number of Families, whom they besieged and imprisoned. The extraordinary Endeavors of the Chief Justice of the Province, to procure the Admission of Troops into that House in a Manner plainly against Law, will not easily be erased from the Minds of this People: Surely your Honor could not be so fond of a military Establishment, as willingly to interpose in a Matter which might possibly come before you as a Judge: To what else can such astonishing Conduct be imputed, unless to a sudden Surprise and the Terror of military Power in the Chief Justice of the Province, which evidently appeared to have also affected the inferior Magistrate.

We shall not enlarge on the multiplied Outrages committed by this unlawful Assembly; in frequently assaulting his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects; in beating and wounding the Magistrate when in the Execution of his Office; in rescuing Prisoners out of the Hand of Justice; and finally, in perpetrating the most horrid Slaughter of a Number of Inhabitants; but a few Days before the Sitting of this Assembly, which your Honor must undoubtedly have heard of. But, not the least Notice of these outrageous Offences has been taken; nor can we find the most distant Hint of the late inhuman and barbarous Action, either in your Speech at the Opening of the present Session, or even in this Message to both Houses. These Violences so frequently committed, added to the most rigorous and oppressive Prosecutions carried on by the Officers of the Crown against the Subjects, grounded upon unconstitutional Acts, and in the Court of Admiralty, uncontrollable by the Courts of common Law, have been justly alarming to the people. The Disorder which your Honor so earnestly recommends to the Consideration of the Assembly, very probably took its Rise from such Provocations: The Use therefore which we shall make of the Information in your Message, shall be to enquire into the Grounds of the Peoples Uneasiness, and to seek a radical Redress of their Grievances. Indeed it is natural to expect, that while the Terror of Arms continues in the Province, the Laws will be in some degree silent: But when the Channels of Justice shall be again opened, and the Law can be heard, the Person who has complained to your Honor, if he has truly represented his Case, will have his Remedy. We yet entertain Hopes that the Military Power so grievous to the People, will soon be removed from the Province, to Stations where it may better answer the Design for which it was originally raised. Till then, we have nothing to expect but that Tyranny and Confusion will still prevail, in Defiance of the Laws of the Land, and the just and constitutional Authority of Government.

We cannot avoid before we conclude, to express the deepest Concern, that while the People are loudly complaining of intolerable Grievances, the General Assembly itself has just Reason to reprobate a violent and repeated Infingement of their own Constitutional Rights: In Order to avoid the most flagrant Impropriety of its being kept in a garrisoned Town, it was the last Session as it were, driven from its ancient and legal Seat, and even now it is held in this Place at a Distance from its Offices and Records, and subject to the greatest Inconveniences, without any Necessity that we can conceive or the least apparent Reason. These alarming Considerations have awakened and fixed our Attention; and your Honor cannot think we can very particularly attend to Things of less Moment, within the Jurisdiction of the Executive Courts, at a Time when in Fidelity to our Constituents, our Minds are necessarily employed in Matters which concern the very Being of the Constitution.

On Thursday last his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to direct the Secretary of the Province to read to the House of Representatives in their own Chamber the following Message:—A Copy of which the Secretary laid on the Table; and then by Order of his Honor, he declared the Great and General Court to be Dissolved.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

ON the 7th Instant I received a Letter from James Davis, Esq; a justice of peace for the county of Essex, informing me of a riot in the town of Gloucester, and of a high-handed and cruel assault and battery upon one Jesse Savil. This Letter was accompanied with a Petition from the said Jesse Savil, and another petition from several of the Inhabitants of Gloucester complaining of this riot, all which I laid before the Council for their advice. The Council being informed that some of the persons complained of had been convicted of the like Offence in June last, at the Superior Court held at Ipswich, advised me to lay the Papers before the House of Representatives. The Secretary carried them down, and I sent a short message to you at the same time. Had you passed over this message without any notice, or had you only signified to me that you thought the laws in being sufficient for preventing riots, you would have heard nothing more from me upon the subject. But under colour of answering my message you have sent me a long remonstrance, a very small part of which can with any propriety be said to be an answer to the message I sent you. You charge me with endeavoring, as Chief Justice in the year 1763, to procure the admission of troops into the manufactory house, in a manner plainly against law. This is a heavy charge, but it is highly injurious, and without the least foundation. As I am informed the clerk of the house has already furnished one of the Printers with a copy of your remonstrance, I am obliged in order to prevent or remove the obloquy which must otherwise lie upon me, to relate the circumstances of the affair you refer to. The Governor had for some days been endeavouring to prevail on the Council to join with him in providing quarters for the troops: at length the Council advised that a House belonging to the Province should be cleared, in part whereof one Mr. Brown remained a tenant at sufferance and into other parts whereof certain persons, some of them of bad fame, had intruded. The Governor had been informed that these people had been instigated to keep possession of the House by force, notwithstanding the advice of the Council. On Wednesday the 19th of October, he desired me to go to the House and acquaint the People with the vote or advice of Council, and to warn them of the consequences of their refusal to conform to it, and he said he thought it probable they might be prevailed on to remove, and all further trouble would be prevented. The Sheriff was directed to attend me. I went and acquainted Mr. Brown with the determination of the Governor and Council, and told him that in my opinion they had the authority of government in the recess of the General Court, to direct in what manner the House should be improved, and advised and required him to remove without giving any further trouble; he replied that without a vote of the whole General Court he would not quit the House. I told him he made himself liable for the damage which might be caused by his refusal, and he and his abettors must answer for the consequences. I remember that two persons were in the House and whilst I was speaking to Mr. Brown came into the yard. One of these persons, whose name I afterwards found to be Young, inserting himself in the business, I asked him what concern he had in the affair? his reply was, that he came there as a witness—Nothing material passed further, nor was any thing said of my appearing as Chief Justice. I returned to the Governor, and informed him of the refusal of the people to quit the House; and upon his asking my opinion what was the next proper step, I acquainted him that the Superior Court was to be held at Cambridge the Tuesday following, and that I thought it advisable to let the affair rest, and I would then consult with the other Justices of the Court upon it. I supposed it would rest accordingly, and went the same day to my House in the country where I remained until Friday, when I came again to Town, and then was first informed that the Sheriff had entered the House by force. I do not remember any fort of attempt by the Sheriff, to take possession of the House by force whilst I was present. Your message is drawn in such a manner, as to lead the reader to think that what you call the besieging and imprisoning these families in the manufactory-house, and my appearing there with the sheriff, were parts of one and the same action; and that the latter preceded the former. The least I can say is, that it was incautious and unkind in you to receive and suffer to be published for truth, upon such slight evidence, what most certainly is not true, and to charge me with illegality, when no part of my conduct upon that occasion was illegal, or in any degree unwarrantable or out of character.

Your examining into my actions before I came to the Chair, must raise a very strong presumption that you have nothing material to alledge against me since that time; for my non-attendance in not laying before you facts notorious throughout the province, and into which a due enquiry was making in a regular way, can never justly be imputed to me as a fault; and though you profess your dislike of sitting at Cambridge, yet when you consider that I can see nothing in the constitution of the government, nor in law, to make it necessary for the court to meet at any one certain place,

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Uide Page 281, Vol. 2 & Justice Prudden vide Jour. Times pa. 485 Vol. 2 & page 689 Vol. 2 in rescuing a Soldier from Justice Quinys. 1 Page 60, 8 a Smart Stroke! * vid Page (Vol 2) 545 in D. Young

and that I know it is his Majesty's pleasure I should meet you at Cambridge, I flatter myself you will concur with me in opinion, that I am under obligations to hold the Court there; especially if you attend to my commission, which has been published and is of record; for in express words I am authorized and empowered to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and authorities contained in the commission to the governor, according to such instructions as are already sent, or hereafter shall from time to time be sent to him, or as I shall receive from his Majesty. Your exception therefore, if it has any grounds, ought to be made to the commission, and not to my acts in the due execution of it.

There are no other parts of your remonstrance which can with any propriety be applied to me; they extend much farther to the authority of the King and of the Parliament. I am sure no advantage can arise from my engaging in a controversy with you upon those points. I have industriously avoided it. I have avoided giving you any occasion for it. I wish you had avoided seeking the occasion. It is incumbent on me to transmit this remonstrance to be laid before his Majesty when I transmit the other proceedings of the session: I shall do it without any Comment: It needs none.

Council- Chamber, Cambridge 26th April 1770. T. Hutchinson.

The following ACTS passed the General Assembly in their late Session, viz.

An Act for granting the Sum of Five Hundred & Fifty Pounds for the Support of his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor.

An Act to empower the Inhabitants of the Town of Newbury Port, belonging to the several religious Societies within the same, to raise Money for defraying ministerial & other necessary charges.

An Act for incorporating the second Precinct in Hingham into a District, by the Name of Cohasset.

An Act in Addition to an Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intitled an Act for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds and Common Beggars, and other lewd, idle and disorderly Persons, and setting the Poor to Work.

An Act to enable the Assessors of the Town of Winchendon to collect the Taxes granted on the Lands in said Winchendon.

An Act to erect the North Precinct in the Town of Norton, in the County of Bristol, into a separate District, by the Name of Mansfield.

An Act for empowering the Trustees of the Estates of concealed or absconding Debtors, and all others concerned, to compleat the Business assigned them by an Act made and passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled an Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of insolvent Debtors for the Benefit of their Creditors, and by one other Act made in addition thereto in the same Year.

An Act in further Addition to an Act intitled an Act for making of Lands & Tenements liable to the Payment of Debts.

An Act for reviving and continuing sundry Laws that are expired and near expiring.

An Act for altering the Times for holding the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, in the several Counties within the Province.

An Act for determining at what Times and Places the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Courts of Common Pleas shall be held within and for the several Counties of the Province for the future.

An Act to enable the Assessors of the Town of Ashburnham to collect the Taxes granted on the Lands in said Ashburnham.

An Act for effectually preventing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, within this Province.

An Act for preventing and punishing Burglary, and for repealing one Act intitled, "An Act against Burglary."

An Act for confirming the Records and Proceedings of the New Plantation called Hartwood, in the County of Berkshire, and for enabling them to collect certain Taxes already assessed, and for empowering said Proprietors to hold a Meeting for ordering the Affairs of the Propriety.

An Act to erect the District of Westminster, in the County of Worcester, into a Town, by the Name of Westminster.

An Act for compleating the Collection of a Tax on the Non-resident Proprietors of Greenwich, in the County of Hampshire, by an Order of the General Court held at Boston on the Eleventh Day of February, A. D. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three.

An Act in addition to an Act made in the Twenty Third Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intitled, "An Act to prevent any Person obstructing the Fish in their passing up into Monaquot River, within the town of Braintree."

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to give the following a Place in your Paper, which will oblige a Friend to Liberty.

AS informers against Printers for publishing papers friendly to Liberty, are justly to be considered as enemies to freedom; its thought a particular description of the vile miscreant that lodged an information against Mr. Parker, Printer of the New York Gazette, for printing the paper signed a Son of Liberty (for which Mr. McDougal is now unjustly confined in the common Goal of this City) will not be unacceptable to all the Friends of Liberty, and especially to the patriotic Printers on this Continent; as thereby they will know his person, and be admonished against his detestable perfidy. The said Harry whose thirst for the filthy lucre of a reward disposes him, if he had power equal to the malignity of his heart, to enslave this dear Country, should be treated by the friends of it as a common enemy, such is Mch-1 C-m-n a native of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, (who gave the above information.) He is about twenty years of age. five feet high, pretty square built, hazel eyes, light brown hair, smooth faced, knock kneed, speaks with the Irish brogue accent; shines away with the reward of his wickedness in claret and white coloured clothes; and as that won't support him long in his present state of idleness, he will doubtless soon decamp to some of the neighbouring Colonies for employment. It is therefore hoped that Printers who are friends to liberty, will treat him on application to them, as he deserves; and that they will print this description of him, for the information of the Public.

S. P.
New-York, April 8, 1770.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th

By Capt. May, from Barcelona, we learn, that the ship Thetis, Capt. Gregory, belonging to Baltimore, arrived there before he sailed: That Capt. Gregory informed him, that on his passage off the Western Islands, he fell in with a brig belonging to New York, bound to the coast of Barbary, in a very leaky condition, the Capt. of which put a chest, containing about 4000 dollars, on board his ship, with a design to leave the brig, in case he could not keep her above water; that he sent his second mate on board to assist them; but in the night they were separated by a gale of wind: That the next day the ship's company, expecting the brig had foundered, mutinied, and took possession of the money, which they divided, & kept Capt. Gregory and his mate prisoners for 27 days: That at last they contrived a scheme to quarrel together, when the Capt. kicked the mate out of the cabin, who (seemingly in revenge) went upon deck, and pretended to join the mutineers, which they gladly embraced, as they wanted his assistance to navigate the vessel: That upon the Mate's joining them, they were for immediately killing the Captain; but upon his representing that the Captain had thrown his quadrant overboard, and he could not use the Captain's, being one of Hadley's, they ordered the Capt. on deck every day to take an observation, directing him to carry the ship to St. Vincent, where they intended to run her ashore; but he luckily ordered her course so, that they got off the Bay of Cadiz in the night, and when day light appeared, they saw the ships in the harbour; they then made the Capt. swear not to mention what had been done, or they would immediately throw him overboard; but when he got in he run under the stern of an English man of war, and hailing her, a boat came and took them all (9 in number) on board: That they were afterwards tried, when five of them were condemned, and sent to Gibraltar to be hanged, and the other four were kept on board the man of war. The New-York brig arrived at Cadiz some time before the ship, and recovered all the money.

B O S T O N, April 30.

Since our last the Captains Scott and Delano arrived here from London.

By Letters from London, it appears that the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, were taken off, the Duty on Tea remains. On the 5th March, when the Affair came on in a great Assembly, L.N.M. began the debate, saying, the last year the Ministry had in consideration the complaints of the Americans against the late Duties, and were of opinion that such of them as were laid upon British Manufactures were uncommercial, and ought to be repealed. This was signified to the Colonies by a circular letter; notwithstanding which, they had been very refractory, and had entered into illegal combinations hurtful to themselves as well as their Mother-country; and thereby they were intitled to no favour. Nevertheless as the Merchants of London trading to America had given in a petition upon this subject, and this day was appointed to consider it, he was content that the Duties on Glass, Painters Colours and British Paper should be repealed upon commercial principles only. But he could not consent to the repeal of the Duty on Tea, not only because it was not a British manufacture, but because it was intitled upon in the way of denying the Right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. It was not consistent with the policy, dignity or honour of Great-Britain to give way to the obstinacy of America. He was not at all influenced by the American Associations; they must be broke up; they had already brought distress on that Country, by the rise of goods, and great quantities of goods were now going over. But as he was in the Cabinet when the circular letter was advised, tho' he had doubted of the propriety of it, he thought himself obliged to make good the assurances it had given, tho' the Americans had forfeited the benefit of it; and if it was not for this obligation, perhaps he should have thought otherwise of the proposal he made now. The Americans complained without reason, and had forgot the many indulgences of Great-Britain in giving Bounties upon almost every thing imported from America. He added that there was a Treaty with the East-India Company depending, which might possibly in its consequences produce a repeal of the duty upon Tea; but he would engage for nothing. L. N. M. was the only person on the side of the Ministry that spoke in favor of the partial repeal; tho' some ministerial men spoke against any repeal.

Mr. Beckford, Esq. moved for an amendment, so as to include the whole Act, urging that the Americans would not be satisfied without it; therefore the keeping the duty upon Tea was anticommercial, as it would hurt the Commerce of Great-Britain.

Gov. P. spoke to the same purpose, and said he did not ask the repeal as a favor to America; not to repeal would be a favor to Americans, as it would make them industrious, and raise manufactures: He proposed it as a commercial object in favor of this Country. He denied that the Associations were at an end, and offered to produce letters to show they were not, and he justified the legality of them. He complained that the Military was put above the Civil power, and said that if any Minister would maintain that superiority, he pledged himself that he would impeach him.

Col. M. C. spoke next, and said, that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had made the Americans wanton in their claims against Great-Britain. That three quarters of the Bostonians would be against the combinations, if they could act for themselves. That notwithstanding the cry against the Troops, many prayed for their continuance for the sake of the money they bro't in. That the Military were so far from being superior to the Civil, it was the very reverse; for when a Soldier had committed a trivial crime, the Justice first fined him more than he could pay, and then sold him for non-payment. That the most illegal part of the conduct of the Americans arose from the encouragement they received from hence.

Mr. G. now said, that the question put him under great difficulties. He had always disapproved of this Act, and thought it an improper one. But he was convinced that the Repeal of it at this time and

under the present circumstances, would give a wound to the Authority of Great-Britain. If he should vote against the Repeal he should show his approbation of an act which he did not like; if he voted for the repeal, he should appear to assent to the pretensions of the Americans, which he could not approve of: He had therefore nothing to do but to decline voting at all. He accordingly left the house with some of his friends.

It is said that several other Members spoke, and among them two leading men in the ministerial party against any repeal at all. The first Question was for the Repeal of the whole Act when it passed pro 122, con 104, majority 62. The second Question was for the Repeal of Glass, Colours and British Paper: There were some Noes, but not enough to encourage a Division. There was upon this occasion, as upon the repeal of the Stamp-Act, a great departure from the arrangement of parties; and therefore it is probable that there was no desire on either side to distinguish the Voters.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated the beginning of February, 1770.

AS to public affairs, the Ministry are tottering. Duke of Grafton resign'd, but supports the same despotic system. Lord North made first Lord of the Treasury, and continues also Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Chatham, last night when debating on the State of the Nation, was great indeed. I might say divine—he told the House that they might, they ought to preserve this Constitution from farther violations; they might by espousing the cause of the injured people effectually restore to them their lost privileges, (meaning the Middlesex Election,) and that it was their duty to support the constitution with constitutional weapons, and prevent the necessity of the people's appeal to Heaven—He told them, that he with a few of his friends were not ashamed to stand forth the professed Champions for the injured Freeholders; that he rose then on their behalf; that he would from day to day, from session to session, from year to year, while his life remained, stand, and remain the unalterable advocate for them; that he was fix'd in his resolution to protest (if they of his opinion were unhappily a minority) against the proceedings; that the protest should be sent thro' the whole Kingdom, that the people might see a few of the Lords of the Realm were ready to share their fate, and if necessary, rise with them into open opposition.—Such grandeur, such eloquence surely never met together in one man—He has many followers; but he is a human creature—He, not many days since, declared himself ready to unite with any set of men who would readily endeavour to promote harmony, peace and concord, but that if the constitution was not soon repair'd; if something was not done speedily to redress the people, he wou'd to see discord go forth; and that the people might try the experiment, whether they were stronger than the Tools of a despotic Ministry.—The Lord Chancellor has openly join'd Lord Chatham in this opposition.—Lord Shelbourne is a real friend to America; his resignation was owing to his holding sentiments too favorable for the times, respecting that Country—but the Bill of Rights are still more to be depended on for your thorough support.—The Merchants have had several meetings on American affairs, and after much altercation have agreed to petition Parliament for the repeal of the duties on certain articles in the late revenue act, notwithstanding the least demand for the removal of the Commissioners (nor can they be brought to take a large ground so that future applications might with propriety be made in the like manner; whereas, I humbly conceive, it was the duty of the London Merchants to acquaint Parliament, that the Commerce of America can never be restored, or fix'd on a firm and respectable footing, while the operation of any revenue Law exists in America.

The Merchants and Inhabitants of this Metropolis have again discovered their unalterable Resolution to support the Non-importation Agreement against all opposition of Tyrants and their Minions. It must be observed to the Honor of our Brethren the Merchants in the Southern Governments, that in consequence of their orders to the masters of their Vessels in London, not to receive British Goods until the Revenue Act should be TOTALLY repealed, their Vessels have returned this Spring, as we are well inform'd, without any Articles but such as were excepted in the Agreement. The like Orders were given by many of the Merchants here; but the Ship masters were so unguarded as to take on board Goods without discrimination, upon its being said, that the House of Commons had ordered a Bill for a PARTIAL repeal. It appears that the generality of the Merchants have punctually adhered to the Agreement, to the Grief and Vexation of the enemies of America on both sides of the Atlantic; who must be convinced that such a noble performance in the Cause of public Liberty, will soon baffle all their Arts and Machinations to enslave and ruin us and our Posterity. A few Persons however have imported the Poison; Upon which important Occasion the Body of the People, together with the worthy and well disposed Merchants again met in Faneuil-Hall: where such spirited measures were taken as the NECESSITY OF THE TIMES required; which bro't the importers to a due reflection on their own mistaken conduct, and a free consent under their hands to reship all their goods for London immediately.—Mr. HANCOCK was so nobly generous and disinterested as to offer his Ship to carry their goods freight free; a favor which the importers of them certainly could not have the least reason to expect: The goods are now shipping accordingly on board Capt. Scott, who will sail wind and weather permitting this Week.—A quantity of Tea was imported in these Vessels, which it is said cannot be reship'd, but upon what grounds we pretend not to say: The Tea is hous'd for some particular and pretty apparent reasons, in the Cellar of the Custom-house: The Owners have promis'd it shall remain there unsold till—, but this was UNANIMOUSLY voted by the body last Saturday to be by no means satisfactory: & the meeting stands adjourned till THIS AFTERNOON, when the proper steps will no doubt be taken.—There were several adjournments of the Meeting the last week, at each of which there was a very numerous attendance.—It is indeed obvious to all, that the meeting is of the last Importance: For upon the Non-importation plan seems wholly to depend the decision of that ALL-INTERESTING question, Whether we shall be FREEMEN or SLAVES.—At the conclusion of the

Vol. 2. // Michael Cummins v L^d North. — Pennel — machey & all False. 9 Grenvilles v W^r. Gilbert & Lewis
Bellos James Carneau & Brother, Bory & Rufus Greene, William Bowes, & 2 Hutchinsons (Tea) Bory & Faneuil do
Bory & Faneuil, Colborn Barrell these are 4 Principals, & a Few others. (9) via Tea act, vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Tholaf, act. pa. 9. Vol. 2.

Meeting, we shall endeavor to obtain the particulars for the information of our readers: In the mean time we take leave to recommend that fententious Line in the Song of Liberty, compos'd by our celebrated Farmer.

By uniting our stand, by dividing we fall.

The sudden Prorogation of the Assembly of South Carolina the 11th Instant, prevented their passing the College Bill the present Session, after having gone thro' two Readings in both Houses.

The Honorable Jonathan Bryan, one of His Majesty's Council in Georgia, has lately been suspended from his Seat at that Board, by his Majesty's express Order, without any Cause being assigned, and not by the Governor, as has been reported. "We are assured, that Mr. Bryan has not betrayed the least Sign of Uneasiness upon the Occasion: But as he always appeared, and was, a staunch and real Friend to LIBERTY, upon constitutional Principles, some there are, who cannot avoid looking upon his Suspension as a Hint, what Men of his Stamp have to look for."—THE UNION SOCIETY at Savannah in Georgia, unanimously voted him a handsome Piece of Plate, as a Token of the Sense they entertain of his upright Conduct.

By some of the Passengers (in Capt. Scott) we are informed, that the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province, is appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief over the same. (Mass. Gazette.)

It is also reported by some Persons in Town that the Honorable Thomas Flucker, Esq; will be advanced to the Dignity of Lieutenant Governor, in the Room of the Honorable Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;

Others say that the Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq; will be appointed to that Place, and that Mr. Flucker will succeed him as Secretary of this Province.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

Qui nigrum in candida vertunt. Juv. Sat. 3.

HERE let those reign, whom PENSIONS can incite,
To vote a Patriot black, a Courtier white;
Explain their Country's dear-bought Rights away,
And plead for MURDERERS in the Face of Day;
While slavish Tenets taint our poison'd Youth,
And lend a Lie the Confidence of Truth!

Doctor Samuel Johnson's Imitation.

Last Thursday Evening Jonathan Bowman, Esq; of Pownalborough, was married to Mrs. Mary Emerson, Widow of the late Capt. Edward Emerson of Portsmouth.

Last Friday evening died here in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. LUCY ERVING, the amiable consort of GEORGE ERVING, Esq; and the eldest daughter of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq; If a kind and friendly disposition, an obliging deportment and politeness of manners, are parts in the character of an agreeable woman: If modesty, good nature, prudence, virtue and religion adorn that character and make it truly amiable: If real affection and duty to her husband, to her father and offspring, a due attention to family affairs, and care of her domestics, set in a pleasing view the relations of wife, child, mother and mistress, it is but justice to the Deceased to say, that her conduct corresponded to those relations, and that she not only made happy those to whom the Good so related, but her friends and acquaintance in general; and that she was an agreeable and virtuous woman, whose amiable qualities were set off by her youth and comely person. If such qualities could have protracted life, her friends might have long enjoy'd her. But in the midst of their affliction for her departure, they have the consolation to think, that their loss is gain to her: gain ineffable in the paradise of God.

During her illness, which was of some weeks continuance, she discover'd a calmness, that flow'd from innocence; and a resignation to the will of Heaven, that resulted from a good life: the fruits of which she is gone to enjoy.

"She's gone!

And in her cheeks are scatter'd purple smiles,
Like streaks of sun-beams from a sitting day."

"She's cold!

Death lies on her like an untimely frost,
Upon the sweetest flower of the field!"

"What can death more, with all his terrors arm'd,
When we oppose fair virtue to his blow,
But first enlarge the soul to liberty,
And then to bliss immortal."

We hear from Warren near Providence in Rhode-Island Colony, that on the 8th of March last, a mad Dog passed down the western Neck of that Place, where he continued but 30 Hours before he was killed; but left the following sorrowful effects by his bite, viz. An Ox belonging to Mr. Peter Bricknell bit and died. A Steer & Heifer of Mr. Solomon Peck. A Hog of Maj. Allen. Three Cows of Mr. Joshua Bicknell, new milk, and a Heifer forward with Calf. One Cow of Mr. Tiffany. Of Mr. Hooker Low, one Ox, one Cow forward with Calf, one Bull, one Heifer, and 15 Sheep. Of Capt. Adams, 2 Steers and 4 Sheep; one Heifer of Mr. John Low; of Mr. James Smith, one Cow new milk, and 12 Sheep; several more Sheep were killed, to the number of about 40 in all; beside these 15 horned Cattle.—A considerable Calamity to that small Place, and especially at this Season of the Year! We understand this was the same Dog we gave some Account of a few Weeks ago, and that the Sheep then mentioned to have been killed, are included in this Account. The Disemper appeared in the Creatures at different Times after the Bite, but its thro' that every individual of them was bit by the same Dog at that Time. The Malady appeared first by the Creatures refusing their Fodder, yawning, drooling and foaming; in a few Days came on the raging Madness: The first that were affected were let alone, and died about the 4th Day, Nature seeming to be spent by the Fury; they would eat or drink nothing, saving that 2 or 3 did lap a little Water like a Dog. After 2 or 3 died, they shot the rest as soon as they were taken down, to put a period to their Misery.—The last that was bit was on the 20th Instant, so that they are not without Fear of more.

THE WATCH-MAN, No. IV.

We are again oblig'd to postpone, on Account of the publick Affairs; which with No. V. (received) shall have due Notice given them.

Uide Page 166. Vol. 2

Nath Rogers * supposed to be Andrew Farnell Phillips. A vid p. 113.

Last Week Mr. IMPORTER ROGERS, of the CABAL, and another *Sensitive Plant* of the Imitating Order (a Man of Thoubilance) pay for the *Fat Ducks* set out as Charge D'fairs to the City of New-York.

Last Thursday Afternoon, sixteen young Ladies met at the House of John Gore, Esq; of this Town, with their Spinning-Wheels, and upon an Average, spun Twenty-eight Knots a-piece.

Yesterday se'nnight a Daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Barber, at the North End, was Saptized at the Reverend Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House, by the Name of Catharine Macaulay. The same Gentleman about 18 Months ago had a Child christened by the Name of Oliver Cromwell, and about 18 Months before that, another by the Name of Wilkes.

We hear from Providence, That last Tuesday Evening two Dwelling-Houses and a Barn were consumed by Fire; but we have not learnt the Particulars.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Two and Two-half Inch Black Oak Plank. Any Person having such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Just imported from Jamaica, in the Ship Spanish Town Packet, JONATHAN DEAN, Master, and to be sold very cheap for Cash by JOHN DEAN & TIMOTHY PENNY, on John Hancock, Esq's; Wharf, viz.

Choice Jamaica Sugars in Hog-
heads, Tierces and Barrels, Rum in Iron-Bound Hog-
heads.—Likewise a few Iron-Bound Casks of old Jamaica Spirit.

This is to give Notice to all Gen-

tlemen, Travellers and others, That this Day will be opened in New-London, by the Subscriber, THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, near the Court-House, where may be had genteel Entertainment for Man and Horse.—There is adjoining a large and commodious Wharf for Navigation; also Stores, Stables, Yard, &c. for the Reception of Horses and Stock; and every thing done with Alacrity and Dispatch, and on the most reasonable Terms, by their obedient humble Servant,
New-London, April 25, 1770. THOS. ALLEN.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Camblets, figured Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hosiery, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be sold at the British Coffee-

House, in King-street, Boston, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of June next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, the following Parcels of Land, viz.

1. One forty-eighth Part of the whole Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, consisting of Fifteen hundred and fifty Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about 6 Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough, fronting on the said River, being half a Mile wide, and running five Miles back: About Twenty four hundred Acres fronting on Cobbiseconte Stream, and running back about ten Miles to the Western Boundary of said Purchase: And Four hundred Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about four Miles above Fort Western, being Number 44; besides what said forty-eighth will be intitled to of all the Lands in said Purchase that lie in Common.

2. Fourteen hundred and seventy Acres of Land abutting upon Kennebeck River, half a Mile wide, and running East South East five Miles from the River, about three Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough.

3. About twenty five hundred Acres of Land on the West Side of Kennebeck River, about two Miles below Fort Western, one Mile wide, and four and a half Miles deep, bounding Westerly on Great Cobbiseconte Pond, and Easterly on the said River.

4. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the East Side of Kennebeck River, near Fort Western, being Number 27.

5. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the West Side of Kennebeck River, almost opposite to Fort Western being Number 9.

6. Nine hundred Acres of Land at seven Mile Brook, abutting on the East Side of Kennebeck River, with a good Stream through it, about seven Miles above Fort Western.

7. And four hundred Acres of Land adjoining to Fort Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of Henry Alline, the Proprietors Clerk, at his Office in King-street, BOSTON, Boston, April 10th, 1770.



TO Cover this Season at Mr. Bradish's in Cambridge, SHAKE-SPARE, bred at Croysden, in Surrey, and imported last Fall, at the Request of a Number of Gentlemen, to introduce a Breed of fine Horses into this Country. He will Leap at the low

Price this Year of Half a Guinea a-Mare. He was got by Careless, a favorite Horse of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, let out to Mares, because no Horse in England would start against him. He is now the Property of his Grace the Duke of Kingston, and covers at Holme Pierpont, at Ten Guineas a Mare. Careless was got by Regulus, Son to Lord Godolphin's late Arabian. Shakespeare's Dam was got by Old Cade, out of the famous Silver Tail Mare; both of whose Pedigrees and Performance is so well known to all Sportsmen, it is needless to say further. This proves him as high a blooded Horse as any in England; and for Strength, Size and Beauty, cannot be outdone. (Ap. 23. 3w.)

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Dwelling House of the late Captain Daniel Malcolm, deceased, near the North Grammar School.

All his House Furniture, consisting

of Mahogany Dining Tables, Tea Tables, Looking-Glasses, an Eight Day Clock, Feather Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding, Mahogany Chest on Chest Draws, Bureau, Desk and Book Case with Glass Doors, an Easy Chair, Mahogany & Walnut Frame Leather bottom and other Chairs, a Marble Slab, a variety of China and Glass Ware, Gold Watch, &c. Also, the following plate, viz. Tankards, Cans, Porringers, Spoons, Candlesticks, and Stands with Crewets, Butter Boats, Salvers, Caddies, Cream Pott, Tea Tongs and Spoons, Sugarbush, Cups, Punch Strainers and Ladle, Tea Port, &c.—All kinds of Kitchen Furniture, —a Chaise and Harness, &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin on Wednesday 2d of May next, at Ten in the Morning, and continue from Day to Day until all is sold.

TAKEN up last Wednesday between Boston and Cambridge, a Stone Ring. The Owner may have it again, paying Charges: Inquire of Edges and Gill.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

A Memorial of James Locke, jun.

Agent for the Town of Ashby, setting forth, that in June 1768, he presented a Petition to the General Court then sitting, in behalf of said Town, praying a Tax of One Penny Half Penny per Acre may be laid on the Lands of the Non-Resident Proprietors for Five Years, for settling the Gospel among them, building a House for the publick Worship, and making Roads, which Prayer was so far heard that the Court ordered the Non-resident Proprietors to be notified, which was complied with by the Memorialist, and in June last attended the Court and had a second hearing, but the Order of the former Court being to make Answer to that Court which was dissolved, the Answer to said petition was deferred to the next Session, and the proprietors to be again notified, but being at a great distance from the place by mistake the Notification was not inserted in the public Prints, therefore prays, that a further Day may be given for hearing of said Petition.

In COUNCIL, March 31, 1770.

Read again and Revived, and Ordered, That the Petitioner notify the Non-resident Proprietors, of the said Petition, by inserting the Substance of it in two of the Boston News-Paper three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause, on the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. And the Petitioner is directed at the same Time to lay before this Court an account of the Number of Acres of unimproved Lands in the Town of Ashby, belonging to the Non-resident Proprietors thereof.

Sent down for Concurrence,

JOHN COTTON, D. Secr.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1770.

Read and concurred, T. CUSHING Speaker.

Taken up last Friday in Roxbury,

near the Meeting-House, A WATCH, the Owner may have it again by applying to Jacob Cummins of Roxbury, telling the Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy, strong Negro Girl,

about 11 Years old, born and bro't up in the Country, about 12 Miles from Boston, and is now fit to be bro't up to any kind of Business. For further Particulars inquire of Joseph Gould, of Lynn, or the Printers hereof.

TO be sold in Shrewsbury, situated upon the Post-Road, leading from Boston to Springfield, a very convenient Tanyard, Tanhouse and Currier's Shop, also a convenient Dwelling-House, with one acre of Land, and is within about one Mile and a half of the Meeting-House. For further Particulars, enquire of Jonas Jones, upon said Premises.

TO be sold at Vendue at the House of Joseph Beaman, Innholder, in Leominster, in the County of Worcester, on Tuesday the 15th Day of May next at One of the Clock in the Afternoon (if not sold at private Sale before) a good Farm in said Leominster, containing One Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, and a good young Orchard, within Two Miles of the Meeting-House; for further Particulars, enquire of Jotham Bennett or Jacob Bennett both of Leominster. Leominster, April 18, 1770.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Atwood, Boyd & Hatch from New-London; Ketchum, and Baldwin from New-Haven; Hinckley & Stiverick from Philadelphia; West from Rhode-Island; Buddington from North Carolina; Lotrop from St. Eustatia; Wright & Taylor from Grenada; Smith from Barbados; Dean from Jamaica; Cook from St. Lucia; Dollingham from Antigua and Saltreuda.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Bray for Newfoundland; Ketchum for New-Haven; Ellwell for Quebec; Davis for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last Eight Whites. No Black Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week
Monday, 38 m. after 3 | Friday, 8 m. after 7
Tuesday, 31 m. after 4 | Saturday, 51 m. after 1
Wednesday, 24 m. after 5 | Lord's-day, 40 m. after 5
Thursday, 16 m. after 6 | First 21 2 Day 5 1/2

The WHISPERER. [No. IV.]

BATTONS, awake! arise! at the voice of liberty, of truth and nature: This voice is sounding through ENGLAND; and must be heard. Break the chains, which bind and disgrace you; CHAINS, that have been forged by tyranny, upon the anvil of imposture.

AFTER the K^d had closeted, and prevailed on Mr. Y^e to accept of the seals, he sent immediately for the D^{ch} of G^l— and upon his entering the room; ran eagerly to him and said, with an exulting kind of joy, G^l—n, "I have done what all of you could not do. I have sent for Y^e, he has been here, and carried away the seals with him." Then, Sir, we are safe, replied the prostituted D^{ch}, and shall be able to carry every thing agreeable to your Will; there will be nothing wanting now, but a resolution in your Majesty to support at all events the present ministry. They both gloried in the *venal* acquisition; and the K^d told him he would, in spite of all opposition; even at the risk of his C^l—n and L^g.

The P^l—D^{ch} of W^l was immediately made acquainted with the great power, *summus*, and resolution of her son, and almost fainted with excess of joy. The K^d saw her two or three hours after, when she expressed her approbation of what he had done, in these significant words — G^l—e you are now worthy of being called my son. In this manner the K^d, his M^l—r, and their Ministers, glory in their in—y, and seem determined to support at the risk of their own security; and the peace of the English nation, the arbitrary and despotic measures they have adopted. Lord C^l—n was too honest for their purpose, he was violently forced out of his office; and the K^d corrupted the integrity of Mr. Y^e before he could be prevailed upon to succeed him. The complaints and grievances of the People are not thought worthy the K^d's notice, he acts by the advice of his M^l—r, and the insults upon it that he shall treat them with the contempt they deserve. Nay, he has even used threats; and explained to him the consequence of complying with the requests of the people, after he had been previously consulted upon the M^l—r's—y, and passed his word, that he would support the Ministry in it. She told him, if he gave way to these clamours; he would certainly be deserted by those who meant to stand by him, and by that means make himself appear infamous in the eyes of the world; and as for her she should ever hold him in the greatest contempt.

The flattering tongue of this infernal *Meate*, has artfully insinuated itself into the favour of her son, (through his w^l—k^l—s) and by false lights drawn him into measures, and connections, derogatory to the honor of his C^l—n, and ruinous both to his family and to his subjects; but he must be very deficient in capacity, either as a ruler, or a rational creature, should he continue deaf to the remonstrances of a people who are the origin of his power, the source of his riches, and the natural defence of his person, crown and dignity: and become like Richard the Second, who risked the affections of his subjects, and brought his dominions into contempt, by supporting, or conniving at the proceedings of Lord Chancellor Pease, Chief Justice Trevelian, and the Duke of Ireland: a wretched Ministry! men raised from mean estates by special favour, and advanced to the degree of Privy Counsellors. Men of venal and corrupt Principles, and infected with the insatiable itch of avarice, they despised the sovereign under whose authority they acted; neglecting the interest of the nation; exhausted the public treasure, and almost totally enslaved the people.

When these things were openly discovered; it was not the deep intrenchment of the Privy Council, nor those batteries, masked by the authority of the *captivated King*, that could defend them against the *righteous lips* of a *Perishing nation*. Are the same proceedings in G^l—e the *King* and his Ministers, to pass unnoticed, and the nation to be enslaved, at this day. Forbid it Heaven. The complaints of the people *must* be heard, their grievances *must* be redressed; if not, the Crown of England *must* expire under the miseries of anarchy; or the Liberties of the People perish in the gulph of arbitrary power.

If the K^d would but peruse, and seriously consider the reigns of his predecessors, and the reigns of all former princes, he would clearly discern, that those, who placed their confidence in the affections of their people, and governed according to the established Laws of the land, were ever the most prosperous and happy; and that those who through their own mistaken notions of government; or through the seducement of wicked ministers, (or wicked mothers) in order to escape the punishment due to their crimes, contended for an arbitrary power, and put their trust in mercenary troops, were always unhappy, inglorious, and infamous.

Let the K^d look back to the times of Edward the Third, he will there see the miseries which attended that brave Prince in the first Part of his reign (when he was very young) through the treachery of his Mother, and the criminal connection between her and Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; he will there find a striking picture of *himself*, with this difference, Edward, was wise and valiant, he is weak and pusillanimous. He will there see his Mother and Lord B^l—e, properly delineated. He will there see the unhappy condition of a Prince under the government of his mother. Let him exert the spirit of Edward, confine his M^l—r to a monastery, (where she may do Penance) and hang Lord B^l—e at Tyburn; then he will fulfill that part of his coronation Oath, where he promises to cause Law and justice to be executed in mercy and truth, in all his judgments when required.

The WHISPERER would advise his M^l—r not to put any sort of dependance in the address privately handed about by Sir L^l—D^{ch}, from Scotland, where they assure him, 30,000 S^l—g^l are ready to assist him and join the 3d R^l—t of G^l—e, whenever requested. Will not history afford his M^l—r, numberless instances of mercenary armies, setting aside the legal succession of Princes in a reigning family? Nay, of their placing the Crown on the head of one of a different house. Besides, he must entertain a mean, and despicable opinion of the spirit, courage, and bravery of the English nation, to be-

lieve that 30,000 rebellious S^l—g^l will ever be able to enslave this country. Q, unhappy P^l—D^{ch}, to be thus deluded and deceived, by the treachery of Scotland, and the artifices of your M^l—r. Be assured, Sir, if you lack any Power to destroy the Liberties and constitution of this country, it will prove fatal to yourself, and to your family. The People of England will not much longer remain passive under the present measures of government. How debased! how contemptible! must we be; should infensibility appear in the midst of universal desolation.

vid. p. 169.
The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, read by the Town Clerk in Guildhall on Tuesday.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,

"WE have already in our Petition dutifully represented to your Majesty the chief injuries we have sustained. We are unwilling to believe that your Majesty can fling the desires of your people, or be regardless of their affections, and deaf to their complaints; yet their complaints remain unanswered; their injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge whom the Revolution has left removable at the pleasure of the Crown, has been dismissed from his high office for defending in Parliament the Law and the Constitution. We therefore venture once more to address ourselves to your Majesty as to the father of your People, as to him who must be both able and willing to redress our grievances; and we repeat our application with the greater propriety, because we see the instruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the measures of which we complain, more particularly distinguished by your Majesty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the same secret malignant influence, which, through each successive administration has defeated every good, and suggested every bad intention, the majority of the *House of Commons* have deprived your people of their dearest rights.

"They have done a deed more ruinous in its consequences than the levying of ship money by Charles the First; or the dispensing power assumed by James the Second; A deed which must vitiate all the future proceedings of this *Parliament*; for the Acts of the Legislature itself can no more be valid without a legal—*of*—than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Representation of the people are essential to the making of laws; and there is a time when it is morally demonstrable that men cease to be *representatives*. (U) That time is now arrived. The present—*of*—do not represent the people. We owe to your Majesty an obedience, under the restrictions of the laws, for the calling and duration of Parliaments; and your Majesty owes to us, that our representation, free from the force of arms or corruption, should be preserved to us in them.

"It was for this we successfully struggled under James the Second; for this we fought, and have faithfully supported your Majesty's Family on the Throne.

"The people have been invariably uniform in their object; though the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the Second they complain'd that the sitting of P^l—t was interrupted, because it was not corruptly subservient enough to his designs. We complain now, that the sitting of this *Parliament* is not interrupted, because it is corruptly too subservient to the designs of your Majesty's ministers. Had the *Parliament* under James the Second been as subservive to his commands, as it is as this day to the dictates of a minister, instead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung as now, with outcries for its dissolution. The forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion, were not established for the form's sake, but for the substance. And we call God and men to witness, that as we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle distinctions, which places and pensions, and lucrative employments have invented; so neither will we be cheated of it by them: a but as it was gained by the stern virtue of our ancestors, by the virtue of their descendants, it shall be preserved.

"Since, therefore, the misdeeds of your Majesty's ministers, in violating the freedom of election, and depraving the noble constitution of P^l—t are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and since your Majesty, both in honour and justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the oath made to God and your subjects at your coronation; We your remonstrants assure ourselves that your Majesty will restore the constitutional government and quiet of your people, by d^l—*of*—this P^l—t, and removing those evil ministers for ever from your councils." *vid. another p. 178.*

March 8. Yesterday at half after eleven the Sheriffs attended at St. James, to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would be waited on with the City Address Remonstrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty minutes after two, when the levee being over, they, with the Remembrancer, were admitted into the closet, when Mr. Sheriff Townsend addressed himself to his Majesty in the following words:

"May it please your Majesty, *vid. p. 169*

"By order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, we took the earliest opportunity, as was our duty, to wait upon your Majesty; and being prevented by one of your Majesty's household, who informed us, that it was your Majesty's pleasure to receive us this day, wait on your Majesty, humbly to know when your Majesty will please to be attended with an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition."

"To which his Majesty was pleased to return this *gracious* answer.

"As the case is entirely new, I will take time to consider of it, and transmit you an answer by one of my principal Secretaries of State."

Is this the virtuous religious K^d, who was to bring back the Golden Age, and to banish vice and impiety from the realm. How long is England to be the spot of Libertines and Tyrants.

Tis time we should decree
What course to take. Our You at danger on us
And sends us, even Lydia's sultry desires.
Fathers pronounce your thoughtless, are they still for'd
To hold it out, and fight it to the last?
Or are our hearts subdu'd at length, and warlike,
By time and ill success, to a submission?

On Wednesday came on the hearing of the allegations against Sir Francis Bernard, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

We are assured, that although a certain Baronet is expected to be acquitted of all American accusations, he was on Thursday noon informed, by the Earl of Hillsborough that it was not his M^l—r's intention to employ him any more in America, but that he might hope for employment of his abilities, in his Master's service, elsewhere.

We hear that fourteen Aldermen, and about sixty Common-council-men, were to have a meeting yesterday to consider of, and draw up a Protest against the Remonstrance which is to be carried up to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-council in a day or two, if they are permitted to do so.

It is said the single dissentient voice on a late occasion, was owing to the hopes of being employed by a public office in the Eastern part of this city, in the room of a person, now supposed to be dangerously ill.

It is reported, that the person who presents the Remonstrance to his M^l—r, will read it to him, before he presents it, in order that his M^l—r may come to the knowledge of the matter therein contained.

It is believed, that several of the first counties in this Kingdom will remonstrate in a very short time.

A celebrated foreign politician makes the following striking remark upon the English Constitution: The laws, (says he) do not indicate, with proper perspicuity and explicitness how far the rights of each of the three legislative powers extend: There are three things in England without any known limits; the King's prerogative; the liberties of the people; & the privileges of the Parliament. This, of course, must sometimes make the Government vague and unstable, and bring on confusion: for how natural is it, and it has more than once been actually the case, that the King, the people, and the Parliament, having no determined limits, should be for extending their respective prerogatives, liberties, and privileges, to an improper length. The consequences of such attempts have been violent contests and parties, which have divided the nation, and produced innumerable evils, intestine wars, and revolutions.

March 7. At a meeting held on Monday, we are informed, it was resolved to take off all the duties lately imposed, excepting the additional duty laid on a certain Asiatic herb.

Betts on Monday night, on Colony Affairs, we are told, were.

For the Tea Duty, (1) 340

Against, 122
Yesterday all the Ships Bills put up at the New-England Coffee House; for several parts of North America, were taken down and burnt; and we are credibly informed, several Advertisements will soon be published, giving the greatest encouragement to all sorts of Manufacturers to transport themselves and families to the continent.

The Captains of ships from America, who had posted up bills to take in goods for New-York, &c. and to sail as soon as the Acts respecting America were repealed, have taken down those bills, in consequence of the late determination of the House of Commons; and put up fresh ones, declaring that they will sail in three days in ballast, according to orders from their owners.

Some say that very few of the orders from America will be executed, as the act for a duty on tea is still to be in force; and most of the orders expressly forbid the goods, unless all the acts for taxation of America be repealed. But we have also been assured that the price of British goods over the water is so much advanced, that the American Merchants, and many new adventurers, will send several ships on their own risk, and perhaps double the quantity of goods under orders, will be exported, in the course of this month, by those means.

Arrived, the Lydia, Hood from Boston at Bristol.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

WHEREAS Samuel Casey, of South-Kingston, in the colony aforesaid, trader, preferred a petition, and represented unto the General Assembly, That he is an insolvent debtor: And therefore prayed that the benefit of an act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors might be extended to him—Upon which the General Assembly ordered that the said petition should be referred to the next Sessions; and that his creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three weeks successively in the Newport-Mercury, in one of the Boston and in one of the New-York Newspapers, to appear then & answer the same:

I do therefore hereby notify all the creditors of the said Samuel Casey, to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, within and for the said Colony, on the first Wednesday in May next; then, and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secy.

March 6, 1770.

Wrentham, April 19, 1770.

THIS Day Ran away from me the Subscriber, Binkim White, a Servant about 19 Years of Age, light Complexion, slim make, carried with him two Coats, one light Brown home made, the other Fullian, with sundries of other Clothes, Carrier by Trade. Whoever shall take him up or inform me where I may have him, shall be paid as a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, with all necessary Charges, paid by me.

JESSE EVERET.

Boston. Printed by EDES & GILI, in Queen-Street. 1770.

King = York. Duke of Grafton & Majesty. Crown & Life & Prince of Wales & George mother.
Chamden & Middlessex Election (6) Weakness (c) himself (a) Publican (e) Majesty (f) Scotland (g) Scotch.
(h) Regiment of Foot Guards (i) Prince (k) House Commons (l) Representatives (m) Represent (n) Parliament (o) dissolution.
(p) Remonstrance (q) Camden High Chancellor.

MONDAY, April 30. 1770.

From the London Daily Advertiser, Feb. 16. 1770.

To the E—l of H—h, // (6)

IT is so long since I had the honor of addressing you, that you perhaps may have been staggered, your conduct, with respect to America, had undergone the severest scrutiny; and every thing reprehensible in it had been fully exposed to the public. Equally happy would it have been for your L^d—p, and for America, if this were true. Certain it is, that the most unwarrantable, I speak tenderly, and injurious of your measures, remain to be held forth to public censure. Perhaps, too, my L^d—d, when Justice resumes her sword, and the thunder of impeachment bursts forth, they may bring you to public punishment.

The first charge against you arises from a design to dissolve the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay, for not obeying your official mandate, and to provide for the support of government, without the intervention or authority of the Legislature. Your L^d—p's historical knowledge will inform you, that such was the design in this country of those wicked Ministers, whose evil counsels bro't to the scaffold their ill-fated master Charles the First. Their intention was to govern this kingdom without a Parliament; your's was, to govern the provinces of America without their Assemblies.

This design of your L^d—p appears from your Letter No. 9; not from my exposition of it, but that of one whom you will not even suspect of partiality to me or my cause, the confidential friend of your generous and noble bosom, Sir F^m B[—]. Let the words of this able and upright G[—] speak at once for your L^d—p's constitutional views and my veracity. In his letter dated Boston, Aug. 6. 1768, he says, "Your L^d—p signifies to me, that if the dissolution should operate to the discontinuance of any necessary establishment, care will be taken for the support of government. By this it is plain, that your L^d—p does not expect that I should call a new Assembly; for in such case your L^d—p would have directed me to call on the new Assembly, to renew the discontinued establishment."

Your L^d—p will perceive how much we are obliged to the candor and ingenuity of your friend, for giving us both the text and the context; a comment, which from any one but so cordial a friend might appear to be set down malice; and every impartial reader will judge whether the charge brought against you by G[—] B[—], of intending to provide for the support of government, without calling a new Assembly, be upon good ground; and whether such an intention be not criminal now, as it was in the last century.

The next measure of your L^d—p upon which I shall animadvert, is your order to General Gage, to quarter troops in the town of Boston. You knew, my L^d—d, or ought to have known, that the law of the land, an Act of Parliament, forbade the quartering troops in any town in America, unless the barracks were filled, and that "in such and in no other case, and upon no other account," it is made lawful for the Governor and Council only, to provide for the quartering of the troops. Yet in your letter of the 8th of June, 1768, you command General Gage "forthwith to order one regiment, or such force as he shall think necessary, to Boston, to be quartered in that town." It must be confessed that perspicuity in writing is not your L^d—p's talent, but there is little doubt of your meaning by this order, that not only troops shall be directly quartered in the town, contrary to law, but that the General and his Officers shall quarter them, which is another violation of the statute. It is probable you think, my L^d—d, that laws were made for the restraint of little and ignoble souls; but that a mind great and noble like your L^d—p's, and teeming with exploits of vast spirit and moment, should act unfettered by such base controul. Therefore when your L^d—p had received the magnanimous idea of besieging Boston, which in the same letter you observe with infinite sagacity, "might lead to consequences not easily foreseen;" such petty objects as the law of the land, & the constitutional rights of the subj^t, fell before the greatness of the design.

The weakness of your conduct, my L^d—d, had it not been leagued with the most arbitrary and pernicious principles, should have passed with me in silent contempt. Not that I believe my own opinion will give you any uneasiness, while you have the approbation, and most cordially you have it, of that nobly born and most illustrious person Sir F^m B[—], Bart. of Newleham. You and the rest of the K[—] friends, despite the voice of those base-born people who censure the public; and as one of the most spiteful of you lately expressed it, are indifferent whether you are huzza'd or pelted in the streets, provided, I suppose the Noble Lord meant, that you might continue plundering and oppressing the public without farther molestation.

I come now to a measure, by which your L^d—p laid the foundation for abolishing, at once, the whole system of civil liberty in the Colonies, by rendering the militia power in Boston supreme and uncontrollable. I love to speak from good authority, and therefore shall draw my proof from your amiable friend Sir F^m B[—]. His answer to a message from the house of

Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, on the 31st of May 1769.

"GENTLEMEN,
"I have no authority over his Majesty's ships in this port, or his troops within this town."

FRANCIS BERNARD.
If the Governor, the Supreme Magistrate, and the immediate Representative of the King, had no authority over the military in the very capital of his province; will your Lord[—]p be pleased to tell me who had? Any common soldier in Boston would answer the question; and it was in consequence of their knowing their supremacy, that a body of them, countenanced by Col. Dalrymple, and another Officer, marched with their swords drawn, to a Justice's house, and rescued a Soldier from the Civil Officers. Did Governor B[—] ever call upon Col. Dalrymple and the Officer, to answer for this outrageous violation of the Civil authority, and defiance of all legal government? Or did your Lordship ever do it, or do you ever intend it? Did the Faction, as Gov. B[—] called the Commissioners, & your Lordship have denominated all the well-disposed people in Boston, ever commit an offence against government similar to this?

And now, my Lord, I must seriously intreat you to consider what you have done, or intended to do; to govern without the constitutional intervention of Assemblies, to quarter troops in America directly contrary to Act of Parliament, and to advance the military above the civil power. Your Lordship is, I suppose, very conversant in our history, and I beg you to consider, whether the whole of my Lord Clarendon's conduct, with respect to the Colonies, was half so criminal as any one of these measures: Yet one article of his impeachment is, "that he had introduced an arbitrary government into his Majesty's several plantations." The honor and justice of England combined at that time, his grievances with those of America; and the Colonies must now appeal to the same principles in this nation, for bringing their oppressors to public justice, by the constitutional mode of impeachment, which the Colonists have it not in their power to exercise. By these means only, can the advisers of these arbitrary and illegal measures be brought to condign punishment. *Ud pa 160 JUNIUS AMERICANUS.*

Messrs FLEETS.

Please to give the following a Place in your next, and you'll oblige at least one of your Readers.

IN the Boston Gazette, of April 23d, the public were favoured with the outlines of a general plan for a reform of the militia of this province. It gave me singular pleasure to find such an able pen engaged in so noble a cause. A part of this proposed plan appears very important and highly necessary; and every one who regards the interest and security of the province, will doubtless view it as such. But in some particulars I cannot join with the proposer. And I would beg leave, with the greatest submission to better judges, to make some observations on it. (The present state of the militia is truly lamentable, and if something is not done to revive it, and that speedily too, I fear it will sink, and those officers who are now like sparks here and there among the ashes, if I may so express myself, will soon go out. But not to digress at present.) The appointment of a number of gentlemen of the first character in the province to be brigadier, major and lieutenant generals (should it be thought proper by those whose right it is to make such appointments) would doubtless be of great utility; for should this province be ever invaded, such officers are absolutely necessary, and should they be appointed, they would be likely to apply themselves to the study of generalship, and the sublime parts of the service, which otherwise they would not perhaps so much as think of. It would also be very advantageous to have a number of regiments assigned to each of these general officers. As for instance, those in such a county to such an one, and those in another county to another, &c. By this they would know whom they were to command, and those under them would know by whom they were to be commanded, which would be no small advantage, should the militia be called out on a sudden. But as to these brigades mustering once in any number of years (except on actual service) would answer no valuable end that I can conceive of, but the reverse; for the militia men in the country live scattered, and to bring three or four regiments together, some of the men would have to travel upwards of twenty miles, which would be a great hardship as well as expence. As to regimental musters once a year, nothing is of more importance, especially in the maritime towns, and those that lie within 30 or 40 miles of them: Its certain the face of the country is much opened and altered; in particular it is so near the sea coast, and as this becomes the case, our ancient method of both fighting will remain formidable only on the

frontiers and in close places. Hence the importance of the Militia's being put into a better state is apparent. As to each regiment's being furnished with two field pieces, a better addition cannot perhaps be made to the strength of the Militia. With respect to a company of Pike-men to each regiment, I cannot tell in what light this matterly pen will paint their importance; but at present I am much in favor of the firelock and bayonet, the discharge of which, whether at a distance or near, appears more formidable than the pike; and as most battles are decided at a greater distance than the length of a pike, by forming such a company in each regiment, a considerable number of men would remain entirely inactive in action. I know several military writers have recommended the use of the pike; but I have never heard of late that either the armies of Great Britain or Prussia (which in my opinion at this day are second to none) have thought proper to arm with them. I hope the worthy author of this plan will not take the least umbrage at my offering my sentiments freely on the subject; but go on until he feels a military spirit revive throughout this land, which I know would rejoice his heart, as well as many others, not only in city, but country, and which is the ardent wish of

Ud pa 141. A Military Countryman.

Some of the latest Articles by Capt. Scott.

L O N D O N,
A C A R D.

OLD England sends her blessings to her sons, the Agents and Advocates for North-America, conjuring them by all they hold dear and sacred to themselves and to their posterity, to act as it becomes them—with firmness—yet with decency, upon the approaching important occasion; and if they ask nothing inconsistent with a parent's justice to herself—or tenderness to her other children to grant, they may safely rely upon her protection and favour.—The mode of their prayer will either increase or lessen the number of their relations—who wish to join them in a hymn of praise and thanksgiving—rather than to see them clothed with sackcloth and ashes. Be wise in time.

March 6. Yesterday there was a very full House, the object of the debate was the petition of the American Merchants, for the repeal of certain acts laying duties upon goods imported to the said Colonies.

Some Gentlemen of great fortune in the Colonies are daily expected in London, on affairs of the last importance.

We have accounts from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a number of additional artificers have within these few days been taken into pay, to complete the very extensive commissions now executing for North-America.

It is reported, that accounts of the quantity and value of teas, exported to the American Colonies from Christmas 1761, to Christmas 1769, are making out for inspection.

Accounts have been presented of all goods, &c. exported to North-America, during the last two years.

Accounts are also said to be preparing of all monies issued for secret and special services since his Majesty's accession to the throne.

Similar accounts are making out for the last eight years of his late Majesty's reign.

A case is drawn up, and expressed in very warm and urgent terms, by the Council for the people of the town of B[—] in A[—], which is to be laid before a certain Board in a few days, and from whose opinion thereon much is expected.

Orders are said to have been sent for the several station ships on the American coast to repair with all expedition to Jamaica, &c.

March 8. A noble Lord in a certain place lately declared, that he was firmly persuaded the colonies would revolt from the mother country, if they could find any government less arbitrary than hers, ready to take them, under its protection; but as they could not, the former need not be afraid of inforcing its parental authority over such ungrateful, unnatural, and disobedient children.

Late last night, after the breaking up of an illustrious assembly, above twenty expresses were sent off to the merchants of the different ports, in order to dispatch them to North America: So anxious are the commercial people of this metropolis to inform our brethren of the success which has attended the application of our friends from the other side of the Atlantic.

We are sorry to inform the public, as we can from good authority, that it is now found impossible for the government of this country to satisfy the Americans while any regard is paid to the honour and majesty of Great Britain. It was at length clear that no repeal of any former laws, which they considered as vexatious to them, will satisfy the demands of the trans-atlantic patriots; nothing less than a formal disavowal and renunciation of the mother country's having any right to tax her colonies at all, will it seems be accepted as a step towards other accommodations; and if the British parliament subsist, we may reasonably suspect, that the day is not very far off when America will assume a right to tax England.

A patriotic member observed on Monday, when a motion was made to postpone the further hearing of America affairs, that it was much to be apprehended they would put the business off once too often.

*|| Earl of Hillsborough & Lordship v Lord — P^r Francis Bernard & Governor *Ud Page 877 Vol. 2
|| Ud page 939 Vol. 2. || Things & see Page 527 Vol. 2 & see Page 689 Vol. 2. (a) Boston America
(b) Ud page 710 Vol. 2. (c) See pa. 157 Vol. 2. (d) See Billings act pa. 274. Vol. 2. (e) pa.*

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In a certain political club, debates on Monday last ran high on repealing three acts of that club's laying impositions on their friends across the Atlantic. The two first were repealed, but on the division for the third, viz. Whether the Americans shall drink tea freely? the numbers were for repealing it 142, against repealing it 204.

Immediately after the vote of the House of Commons passed, respecting the American affairs, six ships sailed home in ballast, that in all probability would have been laden with our manufactures, to the amount at least of 150,000 l. in case the determination had been answerable to the wishes of the colonists.

A Great Personage in a late conference with a patriotic nobleman, urged his dislike of the present mode of petitions. On which his lordship said, you know, my liege, it has always been customary to address the throne for redress of grievances: to which his Majesty hastily replied, "The Law of custom is the law of fools, but it shall never govern me."

The trade of the Colonies is really the trade of Great-Britain herself; the profits thereof center here: it is one grand source from whence money so plentifully flows into the hands of the several manufacturers, and from thence into the coffers of landholders throughout this kingdom; it is, in short, the strongest chain of connexion between Britain and her Colonies. The embarrassments, difficulties, and insupportable burdens, under which this trade has laboured, have already made the Americans prudent, frugal, and industrious; and such a spirit in the Colonists, must soon, very soon enable them to subsist without the manufactures of Great-Britain, the trade of which, as well its naval power, has been greatly promoted and strengthened by the luxury of the Colonies; consequently any measures that have a tendency to injure, obstruct, and diminish the American trade and navigation, must have the same effect upon that of Great-Britain, and, in all probability, prove her ruin.

Lord Chatham in his Speech on Friday last, the 2d of March instant, observed, "That he would tell the warmest friends of America, that they had gone too great lengths, and pushed matters much too far. How far they intended to proceed, he was at a loss to determine, but thus much he would assert, and abide by, that if America was determined to set at defiance all the acts of trade and navigation of this country, they would not be able to find in this kingdom a more determined opposer."

On Friday during the debates on the necessity of augmenting the Navy, in a certain great assembly, there was the most spirited speaking known a great while, particularly by Lord Sheffield and the E. of C. This nobleman observed in the support of the measure, "What a lamentable state this oppressed nation was reduced to; that its internal rights were not only openly violated, and trampled on, but her consequence in the connection the good to Europe, suffered to droop and languish—that consequence, which a few years ago gave her the authority of dictating to the Belligerent powers of the world. We are now, says he, debating an affair of so constitutional a texture, of such self-evident policy, that only considering our situation merely as an island, it is amazing how the utility of an augmentation can be contested; but when we add the many recent inducements we have had besides; such as the reduction of Corsica by the French, the increase of their marine, and the general reform made in all their military departments, it becomes a perfect phenomenon." He concluded his oration, which lasted above an hour, in the following remarkable words: "And though this affair, my Lords, seems to be so unsettled amongst us, as to become a subject of debate, whether we shall put on the armour of defence or not, (a question, at worst, if carried in the affirmative, which cannot be considered but as an act of prudence) I do pledge myself to this Right Hon. House for the truth of what I am going to assert, that, at this very hour that we are sitting together, there has been a blow of hostility struck against us, by our old inveterate enemies the French, in some one part of the world."

Extract of a letter, by the last Mail, from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb. 27.

"Things are carrying on here in such a manner, that it is not doubted but a war in Europe is near at hand; for it remains no longer a secret that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have both strongly solicited the States General for their assistance, in case either of their principals should be attacked: But this has absolutely been refused; whereupon they were as strongly pressed to observe a strict neutrality, which I believe is most agreeable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the benefit of trade. On the other hand, the King of Prussia seems (by the demands he has made) to think, that if a war should break out, it will be incumbent on us to take part in it; on which account we have augmented our forces, both by sea and land, that we may be prepared for the event."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 1.

"Mr. Campbell has been engaged all our conversation for some time past. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary man. On Tuesday evening he received sentence of death with a composure and resolution that astonished every one who saw him. When he was carried back to the prison he appeared not at all disconcerted; on the contrary, he took an inventory of some things belonging to him, conversed in his usual way, and drank a glass very cheerfully. He was seen to strip and go to bed before the door of his room was locked upon him. Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Ross went to the prison about nine o'clock to enquire for him, but upon his door being open he was found hanging, quite dead. It was expected that he would take this method to avoid the shame of being brought to the gallows, but that he would not have done it so soon. It is said that the reason for being so hasty was, that he understood he was the very next day to be put in irons and closely confined."

House Commons. 9 Majesty = Suffolk & Earl of Chatham & House & meaning 3 Articles in The Tea Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1. & To Find Petitions, turn to Index Vol. 2. & this. The Spaniards struck the Blow, assisted no doubt by the French, vid Taking of Falklands Island pa. 311. Vol. 2.

New Philadelphia FLOUR,

To be Sold by

John Head,

At his Store (lately improved by Mr. Peter Hughes) next Door below Mr. Robert Moodie's, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market.

Where may be had at the lowest Rates for Cash, In large or small Quantities,

New Rice	Pepper
Best green Coffee	Ginger
Cocoa	Best Isle Shoal Table Fish
Chocolate	Jamaica Fish
Loaf and brown Sugars	West India Rum
New Raisins	New England Ditto.

ALSO, a general Assortment of West-India GOODS is continued to be Sold at his Store in Roxbury, at the most reasonable Rates.

GOODS of any Kind are taken in at the said Store in Boston, and will be disposed of at a very reasonable Commission—Any Person that would be pleased to favor him with their Business in that Way may depend on his best Endeavours for their Interest.

TO BE LET

And enter'd upon immediately,

A good House, with a Barn, Out-houses, Gardens and Orchard, in good Repair, pleasantly situated within Ten Miles of Boston; is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church, & Half a Mile from the Meeting-House. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

The House is partly furnished.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That a valuable Tract of Land, lying partly in Bowdoinham and near to Kennebeck River in the County of Lincoln, is now settling; and there still remains about Twenty Lots to be disposed of to Settlers.

The said Lots are very commodiously laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on easy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Settlers, that shall be well recommended for their Honesty and Industry.

Persons of such a Character inclining to become Settlers may apply to Abraham Prebble, Esq; in Bowdoinham, or to Mr. John Read, near the Rev. Mr. Moorhead's Meeting-House in Boston, who will give them further Information.

Imported from LONDON in Captain Cazneau, By Consent of the Committee of Merchants, And to be sold by

Elizabeth Clark & Nowell,

At their Shop six Doors to the Southward of the Mill-bridge, BOSTON,

Early Charlton, Early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, & crooked Sugar Peas, Master's Hotspur, large Marrowfat, Dwarf ditto, Spanish Maratta and Leadman's Dwarf Peas, large Windsor Beans, yellow dwarf & early speckled Beans, orange, yellow & purple Carrots, swelling Parsnip, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, green yellow Savoy, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Salmon, scarlet and London short-top Radish Seeds, green Gobs, white Gobs and Cabbage Lettice Seeds, white Silver skin Onion, Sweet Marjoram, Summer-Savory and Thyme Seeds, double Pepper-Grass, double Parsley Seeds, Summer Winter & French Spinnage Seeds, long prickley and white Turkey Cucumber Seeds, early and late Colliflower, early Battersea, red and early Sugar-Loaf Cabbage Celler and Endive, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. All warranted good and of last Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. Cazneau from LONDON, by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

And to be Sold at her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the BLUE-BALL,

Early Charlton, Omorods Hotspur,

Masters Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Peas, large, Dwarf & green Marrowfat Peas, Leadmans Dwarf, Rouncival, and cooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Beans, large Windsor, and early Lisbon ditto; Red, Silver skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds, red early Golden, and Orange Carrot ditto, early Prickly Cucumber, long Prickly ditto, large Colliflower, early ditto, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Sugar-Loaf, Battersea, green and yellow cur'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds, red ditto, Cail, purple broccley swelling Parsnip, early Dutch, and common Turnip Seed, short top'd, Salmon, white and pink Radish ditto, Cabbage Lettice, white and green Gobs and Tennis Ball ditto, scarlet Beet, cur'd and common Parsley, cur'd and common Peppergrass, Spinage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Baum Summer Savory, Sage, Bautavea Endive, Alparagus, Celery, white Mullard, Fowl Meadow Grass Seed. —All warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Cash given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At Jonathan & John Amory's Store, in Kingstreet.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash given for

Pot and Pearl Ash

By RICHARD CLARKE and SON,

At their STORE in King-Street.

Where may be had choice INDIGO.

Pot and Pearl Ash.

CASH given for Merchantable

POT and PEARL ASH,

Inferior Qualities of POT-ASH and BLACK-SALTS,

By Smith & Atkinson,

At their STORE in King-Street—lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N.B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants) to be sold, by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash to be given for good

PEARL and POT-ASH,

For damaged POT-ASH, and for black SALTS,

By GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in Kingstreet.

Where also is to be Sold, very Cheap for Cash,

Best Russia and Ravens Duck, just imported, Also Poland and common STARCH, which has been imported upwards of 16 Months.

POT-ASH.

Cash given for good POT-ASH,

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. Cheever's, in King-Street. Where there is to be sold belonging to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Hughes, deceased.

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Tickenburgs, Cod & Mackrel-Lines, Poland and common Starch, long & short Pipes, Whiting, Coals, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine.

N. B. A few Pieces of choice Russia and Ravens DUCK to be Sold at the said Store.

IMPORTED in Captain Cazneau from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting-House, BOSTON,

Early golden Hotspur, early Charlton, Omorods Hotspur, large & Dwarf Marrowfats, blue Rouncival & Leadman's Dwarf Peas, large Windsor, early Lisbon and early yellow Dwarf Beans, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, red & large Winter Cabbage, early and late Colliflowers, green & yellow Savoy, white Spanish and Silver skin'd Onions, green & white Endive, Salmon & scarlet Radish, double & single Pepper Grass, double & single Parsley, Summer & Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, marble & tennisball Lettice, early & late Cucumber, early & late Parsnip, early yellow, scarlet & orange Carrot, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender & Rosemary, Hemp, Rape & Canary Seed, red & white Clover, La Lucern, Fowl Meadow & Herds Grass Seed. —All warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

Six Months more are allowed from

the Date hereof by Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, for the Creditors to the Estate of the late Jeremy Gridley, Esq; of Brookline, deceased, represented Insolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove the same; the Commissioners will attend at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, Boston, every first Tuesday in each Month, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening, to receive said Demands, and those that neglect to bring in their Claims before the Expiration of said Time will be excluded. Boston, March 9. 1776.

Wanted to Charter, immediately,

A Vessel of any Burthen from 150 to 200 Tons, from South-Carolina to Cowes, and from thence to Hamburg, Holland or Bremen.—For Particulars apply to the Printers.

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